

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the  
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription  
price \$12.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE  
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—One Copy..... \$2  
Three Copies..... 5  
Five Copies..... 8  
Ten Copies..... 15Any larger number addressed to names of sub-  
scribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to  
every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address,  
one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price.  
An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These  
rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest pub-  
lication in the country.

Volume XXXV.....No. 351

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 252 St. between 5th and 6th ave.—  
THE VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE BLACK CROSS. Matinee at 1 1/2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—  
POQUETTES. Matinee at 1 1/2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway—LITTLE  
JACK SHEPHERD. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th ave. and 23d St.—  
LES BRIGANDES. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE PANTOMIME OF  
THE WILLY WINKLE. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—BETHOVEN  
CONCERT. Grand Concert.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—  
WELSH RHYTH. Matinee at 2.GLOBE THEATRE, 252 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT. Matinee at 2.BOEWY THEATRE, Bowery—NICK AND NICK—  
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PASTORAL THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
THE FAIRY CIRCLE—IRLAND AS IT WAS.TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway—COMIC VOCALIS-  
M, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE BLACK DIAMOND. Matinee.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 95 Broadway—  
NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARGES, BURLINGERS, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d St., between 5th  
and 7th ave.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLINGERS, &c.APOLLO HALL, corner 33d street and Broadway—  
DR. COHEN'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—NEGRO MIN-  
STRELS, BURLINGERS, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELSH, HUGHES &  
WHITE'S MINSTRELS—HAMILTON.ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—GRAND  
CONCERT.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 92 Fifth avenue—Day  
and Evening—WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN  
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 17, 1870.

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GENERAL PLEASANTON CONFIRMED—A good Christmas gift by the President, endorsed by the Senate, to the people of the United States. Now let us have proper revenue reforms.

O'BALDWIN, THE BRUISER, has been pardoned out of the Boston House of Correction by the Governor and his Council. Who will pardon the Governor for this?

THERE IS TROUBLE in Louisiana in regard to the distribution of the Peabody educational fund. Of course the inevitable Sambo is at the bottom of it.

ONE CAPITAL FOR CONNECTICUT—It is proposed in Connecticut to do away with the two State capital system, and have but one, which will probably be Hartford. The next thing to be done is to build a respectable State Capitol, the present concern being only fit for a country court house in some one-horse Western Territory.

OWEN HAND'S CHRISTMAS BOX is a commutation of his sentence of death to imprisonment for life, which Governor Hoffman has just sent him. Although the latter fate looks hard enough to us who are free to walk and ride and enjoy the lusty air of this keen December weather, it looks no doubt like the sweetest boon of earth to the criminal who has been cowering for the last three days under the dark shadow of the scaffold. To him imprisonment for life is youth, health, wealth, resurrection from the dead. The great joy of a present escape from the mysteries of the dark river compresses into one little parchment offering all the good things that a wealth of Christmas presents ever displayed to the highest bells in the land.

## The New German Empire in a General European War.

Despatches from Washington City convey very clearly the idea that the impression there entertained points to a general European war within such limits of time as will admit of the forces controlled by the various leading Powers being properly mustered and arrayed for the field. We have contended for peace and have honestly believed in it. We still find it hard to credit the idea that the statesmen and the people of Europe are so utterly insane as to rush into a general war. But the signs of the times indicate that the madness of the hour has fallen upon them all, and that the rulers, if not the populations themselves, have gone wild with the frenzy of blood and devastation which has reigned for six months past in the fairest regions of the Old World. Prussia, and Germany at her back, are evidently determined to make the most of the advantages that they have obtained over France, and Russia is availing herself of the opportunity which the fates afford her to push onward the pretensions which, almost ever since the reign of Peter the Great, she has maintained with regard to the extension of her imperial dominion and the authority of the Greek Catholic Church in the East. Prussia, by her very sudden and decided declaration with regard to Luxembourg, directly menaces the independence of Holland and Belgium; and, in doing this, so far awakens the susceptibilities, and, in fact, attacks the guarantees of Great Britain, that there are rumors of the latter Power assuming a belligerent attitude. Negotiations and diplomatic intercourse are even said to have been broken off between the Courts of St. James and of Berlin, and the immediate outlook is for war.

Russia is massing her forces upon the frontiers of Austria and of Turkey, and we know that the most extreme activity, in military and naval preparation, has prevailed for weeks past throughout the Muscovite empire. At this moment Russia in Europe, according to the most accurate official accounts, embraces a population of 61,100,000 souls, and the grand total of people subject to her sway, including Caucasasia, Siberia, Poland, Finland and her outlying territories, is about 76,752,000. The immediate total of her active army is 809,000 men, and, adding to these her first and second classes of reserves, which have recently been called out, she has at her disposal for action, within three months, 1,040,000 troops. Her irregulars, to be counted with these and now available, are 178,000 men, the Cossacks. Should they be needed, the Cossacks capable of bearing arms are 307,000 men. This general population would give Russia, within six months' time, nearly 1,400,000 soldiers, of whom, we may be assured, the greater number are provided with the most approved weapons of modern warfare. The navy of the Czar, so far as it is known, comprises in steam 37,000 horse power and 2,400 guns, and in sailing vessels 1,300 guns, with 300 gunboats and three immense floating batteries for harbor defence. The personnel of this force amounts, officers and men included, to 60,000. This is a tremendous power, which since the Crimean war has been strengthened and prepared in every conceivable way. We need not suppose that Russia, so watchful in all things, so ambitious as she is and so acutely stung by the capture of Sebastopol, has lost any opportunity or even any hint of improvement. There are some who may remember the triumphant reception of the Czar at Berlin last spring, and the long conferences held by that potentate with King William, of Prussia, and even with Count Bismarck, during the series of weeks that marked his stay at Ems. May not much of the programme which has since then amazed Europe and the world have been arranged at that very time? Of course, the conferring dignitaries could not have anticipated so stupendous a success as the Franco-Prussian war has brought; but, that success granted, may we not now be witnessing the results of a provisory plan arranged between them? At all events, we behold Prussia combining and leading all Germany, and the latter, in victorious mood, preparing to absorb all the Germanic communities, close or remote, of Europe, including Belgium, Holland, the German provinces of France, of Switzerland, of Austria and of Russia. To this operation Austria, for one, may object, and, by our late despatches, we perceive that she claims a force of nearly a million of well equipped and disciplined troops. But we must remember that of these the German portion will be drawn toward their own people by inevitable political gravitation, and that the Slavonic portion, by religion, association, tradition, nay, by instinct, are attracted toward Russia.

There is, then, no other result probable or natural than that Austria will disappear, as a first class Power. The German Empire will attract and envelop all the Germans, and Russia will get all the Slaves. It may be that for the sake of an equivoque in the South-east the Czar would consent to an independent kingdom under his protectorate composed of the Danubian Principalities—Moldavia, Wallachia and the rest—but that arrangement could be but transitory. The ultimate result could only be Prussia in the West, Russia in the East—the masters and the arbiters of Europe.

This distribution would either be acquiesced in or resisted by the other Powers. That it would be resisted we cannot doubt. But what is left to make the opposition? It is idle to count upon Belgium and Holland, which the Germans alone could overrun to-day. Scandinavia, isolated upon her peninsulas, would be an easy prey for Russia and Prussia acting together. France is already prostrated and held down. Switzerland would be glad to purchase the boon of mere independence among her mountain fastnesses by the closest neutrality and silence. Nothing, then, is left on the Continent but the opposition of Italy and Spain. The condition of the latter country is so disturbed as to reduce her to helplessness, and against the former the German press even now begins to growl in most ominous accents, preparatory to direct threats, to be followed by blows whenever the co-operation of Austria shall have been secured.

Here, then, is the whole skeleton of a reconstruction of the map of Europe, by submission to the two tremendous military Powers which have so suddenly revealed themselves, or of a terrible universal, overwhelming war.

brought on by the resistance of all the struggling Western Powers, viz:—What remains of France and what there is of the Iberian and Italian races, on land and sea, backed by the naval forces and the money of Great Britain.

In so grand and momentous a case who shall be the umpire? Some one saturated with old-time opinions, insulting the modern day and even the intelligence of America, with the mildew of the past, has written that the people, in these impending decisions, are but as dust in the balance. We say no! The people already form the high court of appeal. The successes of Germany in France have been won because the whole German nation arose to repel aggression, and because the French nation was not with the aggressor. Even Russia, recognizing this idea, will give independence to the Slaves, and will rather make a peace with Turkey, as a neighbor, than a war against her as an Oriental nationality. On this platform Prussia, who has become the head of this great revolution, will appeal to the sense and to the interests of the West, as Russia will appeal to the instincts, the fancies and the faith of the East.

The German empire, then, founded by the consent and common struggle of the German people, is the people's edifice. The eagle of Prussia can no longer soar unless he lifts his dusky pinions amid the red and gold which, in the national flag, denote the uprising of the sun of liberty for Fatherland, while, at the same time, it commemorates the glories of the ancient empire. The symbol, for awhile, may flutter in the van of a European war, but it will be a war at last resulting for the people. The eagle of Russia speeding Eastward conveys the same message, at first to the banks of the Bosphorus, and thence to the heart of Asia, that is now whispered from the Danube to the Atlantic—order and discipline, but intelligence and emancipation—restraint and law, but the Christian promise for time and for eternity. And, when both these conquering elements, emerging from the clouds of battle, shall have reached the boundaries assigned to their power—be it on the West or on the East—their sentinels, peering out beyond the promontory, will decry the advancing banners of the great republic.

## The War Situation.

In a strategic point of view the situation in France presents no new features. The opposing armies on the line of the Loire have made no material change of position, although fighting at both ends of the line is still going on. That Manteuffel is rapidly withdrawing from the neighborhood of Havre is without denial, but the statements as to the direction he has taken are conflicting. One despatch says that he is going to Cherbourg, and another that he is moving toward Rouen. It is evident that he has covered up his tracks so completely that the French forces, with their ill-trained corps of spies and scouts, have become confused as to his whereabouts. The most probable suggestion is that he is moving toward Rouen, on his way to strike the flank of the force threatening Paris on the north.

Paris holds out with cheerful and hopeful patience. It is stated that there are provisions enough inside the city to last until February. It is believed in the Prussian headquarters at Versailles that a *plébiscite* is proceeding in the city on the question of accepting terms of peace with the enemy. It is again reported that Bismarck suggests a national convocation of the Councils General in Paris to arrange upon some form of government with which peace can be made.

## The Great Battle in Wall Street.

The contest of Thursday in the stock market between the "bulls" and "bears" proves to have been only a preliminary skirmish of a struggle of immense proportions. It was a sort of picket fire which has brought on a general engagement. Yesterday the "bears" advanced to the attack in force and by a bold charge drove back the wavering lines of their enemies. The latter rallied later in the day and retook their lost ground and carried the war into Africa. The fight now surged back upon the ground of the "bulls" who were driven once more from their stronghold by the "bears" who held the disputed ground at nightfall. The battle is not by any means over, however. As the fighting progressed it developed the presence of several of our financial giants who at first were not supposed to be engaged. Thus yesterday Daniel Drew was discerned amid the generals of the "bear" army, while Commodore Vanderbilt was suspected of marshalling the hosts of the "bulls" for the reason that several of his staff officers were discovered riding about the field. In fact, one of the latter encountered the venerable Daniel in person on the middle of the battle field and came near engaging him then and there in a passage at arms. Wall street was a dull and stupid place a week ago. But it is now brimful of exciting interest.

SENATOR DRAKE'S SUCCESSOR—A curious proposition is made in republican papers in regard to the successor of Senator Drake (republican), of Missouri, who has resigned his seat to accept the more permanent position of Judge of the Court of Claims. The Legislature elected for the current year, whose term of office will expire on the 31st inst., is republican. The Legislature last elected, and whose term commences on the 1st of January, 1871, is democratic. The proposition is that McClurg, the present republican Governor, shall convene the old Legislature in special session and have it elect Drake's successor. This is a mean way of doing business for any purpose, and one can hardly conceive a more flagrant violation of the expressed sentiment of the people. If Governor McClurg has any regard for his future reputation he will not encourage so unwise a proceeding.

AN INDEPENDENT COLORED PARTY has been organized in Cincinnati. The colored people are bound to adopt all fancy political notions; but as regards an independent political colored party Sambo is independent enough already, and has been so ever since the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment.

PROHIBITION IN FRANCE.—We have the important information, per cable, that the French have prohibited the navigation of the Seine. The world has for a long time been led to believe that the Prussians had prohibited the navigation of that river without asking the consent of the French.

## The French Prisoners at Christmas—The Horrors of War and the Glories of Religion.

The unhappy Frenchmen who are held away from home as prisoners of war by the Germans have a sad, melancholy, almost blank prospect before them for Christmas. Light hearted, joyous, and to a very great extent fervently religious, both by nature and from the early training of their village pastors, those unhappy victims of the passion of the "one man" ambition will feel their lot most acutely. Exiled from their simple homes and firesides, the dawn of even that glorious morning will fall to bring comfort to their mortal misery. They will experience the consequences of a national desolation; think only of their ruined homes, their "women's paring cry," and the never-to-be-forgotten prattle of their children. The Christmas will be a gloomy one for them, both in the prison and the hospital. Many of the unfortunate brave will, we fear, not live to see it. Disease has been added to personal distress among them. A high medical authority of Great Britain assures us that the military prison hospitals of Germany are assuming the appearance and putting on rapidly the sickening realities of lazarettos. There are one hundred and fifty thousand Frenchmen in these hospitals. A majority of them suffer from wounds; many others are ill of the various diseases which are consequent on privation after a campaign. The almoner of the French prisoners in Ulm writes that in that place there were, just lately, one thousand sick and wounded, and that the means of aiding them were absolutely wanting. Typhus fever makes great devastation among these unhappy Frenchmen; the average number of deaths is ten daily. At Minden there were five hundred prisoners ill with dysentery, typhus and smallpox, and the number is daily increasing. There is the greatest difficulty in relieving them, even in obtaining what is strictly necessary, for there is a want of everything, especially linen. Scarcely one of the fever patients located in eight halls and barracks had a shirt to change. Of clean linen, warm clothes, woollen jackets, stockings, drawers, none are to be had. The Basle charitable agency received similar distressing reports from Marienberg, Coblenz and other places, "on the truly terrible destitution which prevails among the prisoners."

Such are the more immediate results of unjustifiable war. Such the terrible effects which accrue to society at large from the national mistake made by a section of the universal brotherhood in confiding the dread power of war-making to the hands of one man. It is a matter of great consolation to Christianity to know that these poor and sick French prisoners are in the hands of a gallant, religious and Christ-as-loving race; that they are held by practical, home-joyous Germans. Good old Santa Claus will be invoked in their behalf at the firesides of Fatherland on Christmas Eve, and the devoted mothers of Germany, as they return from their church orisons of Christmas Day dawn and proceed to light up the Christmas tree for their own happy little ones, will not fail to think kindly of and put away some little gift of comfort for the sick and wounded and dying sons of the matrons of France. The man who was wounded and left to die by the roadside was relieved by the good Samaritan after both the priest and Levite had passed him by.

## The European Conference.

A cable telegram from Europe which reached us last night states that the circular invitations to the great Powers requesting their attendance at a conference to be held in London on the subject of the Treaty of Paris, the navigation of the Black Sea, or what is generally classed as the Eastern question, were issued from Downing street on Thursday. The diplomacy of Austria towards the assumption of the part of a central mediator, afraid of Russia and anxious for a rearrangement of existing treaties, appears to confirm the report. Russia maintains her position. The Czar has ordered the enforcement of an ample conscription for the army. His Majesty is not the less anxious, however, for a fair discussion of the Russian claims eastward. The Muscovite emperor stands forth, indeed, pretty much in the character of the Irish gentleman in the fair. He is ready to go into a tent and treat and talk with his friends and there "spend half a crown," and then to come out and for "love knock them down."

ROME NOT A CENTRE OF POLITICAL UNITY.—This great public fact, startling and as it may be, is made fully apparent by a special telegram from the Holy City which we publish to-day. The mob is in riot at the very gates of the Vatican. Law and order are set at naught by the members of the "dangerous classes," acting under the direction of a murderous lead. The Papal troops endeavored to control these outbreaks, but at great risk to the lives of the soldiers and officers who still serve his Holiness. King Victor Emmanuel must "hurry up" and show us Italy really united and the "edifice crowned." In fact and truth, in the city of the Caesars. Politics cannot supersede religion with safety to the social structure.

THE CALLIOT CASE still occupies the attention of Judge Woodruff's court in Brooklyn. Calliot refuses to accept the President's pardon, holding that his conviction was illegal, and he now demands that he be released on a writ of habeas corpus. As it is at the best a legal quibble on which he grounds his motion, Mr. Calliot appears rather hard to please. He served his two years very quietly and uncomplainingly, and to commence raising a great outcry at the reception of a pardon is a refinement of sensibility that must have been a great drawback to Mr. Calliot during his political career.

THE HORRIBLE TALE OF MURDER that we have from Pittsylvan Court House, Va., discloses a case wherein hanging is too good for the murderer. A negro man who had married a white woman, a widow, with a son five years old, kills the boy merely to gratify that savage malice that so frequently bursts forth among the newly enfranchised and long oppressed negroes of the South. The boy's mother lay sick in the house, and near the door, where she was within hearing of his screams for help, the fiend knocks his little victim down and stamps upon his abdomen with his feet until the boy's stomach bursts.

## Congress Yesterday—Missouri Politics in the Senate.

The second act of the excessively stupid comedy, which might have for title "The Muddy Politics of Missouri," was played out in the Senate chamber yesterday. The doleful Drake was on the stage, and recited his part in a style which would do credit to many a professional tragedian, but which was rather serious for the occasion—a little too much in the manner of Mrs. Haller, in "The Stranger." The whole melancholy history of the last election in Missouri was recounted, and the manner in which Master Carl Schurz betrayed the republican party in that State was feelingly portrayed. Finally the actor made his bow, after delivering a sort of farewell address, which was intended to be pathetic, but was only ludicrous. Then the epilogue was spoken by Master Schurz, the curtain fell upon the comedy, the galleries were emptied of a large audience that had been almost lulled into stupefaction by the drowsiness of the piece, and the Senate went into executive session, as if to busy itself about something practical, but really only to give the spectators time to disperse before the senatorial robes were laid aside.

Seriously speaking, the spectacle of the last two days has not been creditable to the Senate. That body has high and important duties to perform, great national questions to discuss and consider, and its time is entirely too valuable to be consumed in listening to the twaddle of two egotistical politicians over some mere local bone of contention. What matters it to the Senate that the patronage of the administration was not given to the faction headed by Mr. Schurz, or that it was given to the faction headed by Mr. Drake? If these gentlemen have personal woes to relate, they should find some other place than the Senate chamber in which to give them vent. If such a bad precedent is to be tolerated, the next thing we may expect is the appearance in similar characters of Senators Fenton and Conkling, and a rehearsal of how places in the New York Custom House and Post Office were taken from the friends of the one and given to the friends of the other. It might be amusing, but it is not legislative, and we beg to remind the Senate that the session is short and that business of importance is pressing.

## The Theatrical Farce and Fechter Fanfare in Boston.

When Macready, an English actor, attempted to play in the Astor Place Opera House in this city some years ago, it was averred that he had no friends in America. To judge from the amount of bricks and rocks thrown into the theatre that night, it was presumable he had no friends in this country except in the Seventh regiment.

Mr. Fechter, a Dutchman, comes to this country, and, after immaterial success in this city and elsewhere, he is persuaded to locate himself in permanent business as manager of a theatre in Boston. That theatre was called the Globe—a modest submission in a little affair commonly called "the Hub of the Universe." Mr. Fechter engaged his company and arranged his theatrical campaign. He selected some of our best native actors and actresses as his principal performers. Of course, there were no jealousies. Whoever heard anything of the kind behind the curtain on an American or any other theatrical stage? Nobody. Fechter went ahead. Yet Fechter was not a Blucher. His fight in Boston was not a Waterloo for his enemies, and Fechter was obliged to cry "peccavi" and yamose from the American Athens.

Now, here comes a little insight into this scene of theatrical blood and comedy. There is an outstanding fight. Jim Wallack raises a question of personal responsibility. He casts the first glove, but Fechter treats him as an inferior. Throwing up his contract, Wallack desires to meet Fechter as his equal upon any field—say Boston Common or Long Branch—near about the same thing so far as fighting goes, barring latitude.

And now comes our old friend "Mose," well known in Olympian circles—Frank Chanfrau—who, in language given *et litteratum et punctuatum et spatulatum*, writes or means to write to Mr. Fechter as follows:—

VERBATIM LETTER FROM MR. CHANFRAU TO MR. FECHTER.

S-A-Y I OLD FECHTER—I know somethin' about this matter. You've abused 'Lize, and, by wha's his name, I'll mark yer mug. Name yer time and place. Sooner so make the better. Name yer man and I'll tell Sykesy to "take de butt."

This is a real copy of the letter Mr. Chanfrau intended to write to Mr. Fechter, the proper interpretation of which our contemporary of the Boston Traveller seems to have innocently misinterpreted.

What will be the result? Jim Wallack has been playing under an engagement, which seems to have been on his part unnecessarily broken off; Frank Chanfrau has got into a row, and the great Dutch actor, Fechter, seems to be making arrangements for another Macready rumpus.

We trust there will be no necessity for calling out the Seventh regiment when Mr. Fechter reappears in the city.

THE BROOKLYN WATER COMMISSIONERS are just now occupied with the idea of retrenching the expenditures of their department. The public have been somewhat excited by the extravagance of this branch of the city government. The number of jobs in sewerage and the blundering manner in which they have been conducted, to the severe cost and interminable annoyance of the residents where this work is going on, have provoked a good deal of discontent. The Water Commissioners, acting under the pressure of public reprobation, have hit upon a small piece of economy as a kind of sop to popular dissatisfaction. They have abolished the Bureau of Inspectors of Hydrants, and have succeeded in obtaining the service of the police patrolmen in looking after leaky hydrants. Of course the police can observe during their easy stroll from hour to hour along the street, whether a hydrant is out of order and report the fact to headquarters. There are many duties of this kind which the police might attend to that are now nominally performed by officials drawing pay from the Treasury. Why may not the example of the Brooklyn Water Commissioners be followed here? Cannot we utilize our police a little more in the service of public economy?

## General Grant, Carl Schurz and the Missouri Difficulty.

The Carl Schurz and Gratz Brown bolt from the republican party in Missouri has almost monopolized the attention of the United States Senate for the last two days. According to Schurz, he is all right in this business and the President is all wrong. But what are the real facts in the case? Schurz, a dashing German red republican politician, casting about the country for the main chance, "after the war," discovered a fine opening in Missouri, and there squatted. As an active German radical he soon did such good service for the Missouri republicans that they, partly in recognition of his services and abilities, but more as a compliment to the Germans, made him a United States Senator. He immediately thought himself cock of the walk, or "the big Indian," and so he simply demanded of General Grant a larger batch of the Missouri federal offices and spoils than Grant could afford to give him. Gratz Brown, meantime, had been cast aside by the republicans to accommodate Schurz. Thus both these men were ready for a bolt on the first opportunity.

Secondly, the Missouri Republican State Convention of last summer furnished the opportunity, and Brown, Schurz and Company bolted, on the independent platform of "universal amnesty, free trade and civil service reform,"—"a good enough Morgan bill after the election,"—Brown being nominated on this platform for Governor. Then the democrats, in an active coalition with Brown and Company against the demoralized administration republicans, swept the State in the election. In other words, Brown and Schurz carried over to the democrats the balance of power, and so swamped the regular republican ticket supported by the President. Now, Schurz, in the United States Senate, claims that he represented truly the republican party in this Missouri election, and that General Grant was the bolter from the principles of the party, and that when the time comes Grant will find out what Schurz can do with a new party.

Compressed within the limits of a nutshell, this is the case of Schurz. He has quarrelled with the President about the spoils, he has bolted (the old story) and he is on a new tack. Mr. Drake, the other Missouri Senator, who devoted several hours yesterday to the overhauling of Schurz, unquestionably represents General Grant in this debate. The Senator's appointment the other day as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is proof sufficient upon this point, and was evidently intended to define the President's position. What next? There is some talk out West of running Gratz Brown as a third party candidate for the next Presidency on the free trade platform. If so Schurz will doubtless "fetch up" in that party. Meanwhile he will perhaps find some comfort in comparing notes with Sumner, Fenton, Trumbull and other Senatorial soreheads, who are convinced that General Grant is a failure in failing to meet their wishes and to follow their instructions. General Jackson, however, had a hard lot of such customers to deal with in his day, and his effective way with them was to cut them adrift. General Grant must be master of his position or he will fail. He must play the part of Old Hickory if he would escape the fate of Andy Johnson.

## The President on the Revival of Commerce.

The news comes from Washington that the President is about to send a special message to Congress on the subject of our foreign commerce and to recommend some action for its revival. Very good. The President could do nothing better. It has been intimated that he will refer especially to the importance of increasing our trade with the South American and Central American States and the West Indies. This trade should be ours, because we are nearer to these countries than other commercial nations and have a political affinity with most of them, and because their destiny is connected with that of the great American republic. Though we have had these and other advantages England has held the greater portion of the trade. Nor can this be wrested from her easily. We must have a comprehensive and liberal policy, both politically and commercially, to bind the different countries of North and South America to us. Lately we have been showing more regard for European rule and despotism in this hemisphere than for liberty, republican principles and the native American populations. Such a course can never secure the friendship and trade of the other American republics and people. Then to extend our commerce we must have more ships—steamships and others of the most approved modern character. But these we cannot get unless the registry and navigation laws be modified. Let us get ships where they can be had cheapest. The ownership and flag will give them a national character. Should there be a general war in Europe, as is expected, or even a continuance of war over a part of the Old World, we might restore to a great extent our former maritime greatness. Had the registry law been repealed last summer, when the President called upon Congress at the last hours of the session to act, our tonnage would have been vastly increased by this time. It may not be too late now. Indeed, should the war in Europe extend, there will be the finest opportunity to build up our shipping and enlarge our commerce. Shall we lose that? We hope the President will take a comprehensive view of the whole subject and that Congress will consider the maritime and commercial greatness of the country of far more importance than the supposed interests of a few shipbuilders or of any particular class or locality.

TIMELY CAUTION.—Falls for the relief of French and German sick and wounded are being gotten up in all parts of the country. It would be well to ascertain whether responsible parties are connected with these truly humanitarian projects.

MAYOR HALL'S PAVEMENT VETOES.—The Mayor has made a terrible swoop on the patent wooden pavements authorized to be constructed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen in eleven avenues and streets in the Twelfth ward. He vetoes them all on the ground that in many of the streets no sewers have yet been made—in some not even the gas mains laid—so that the pavement would have to be taken up again, perhaps many times. Property owners understand what the effect of this would be upon their tax bills and